SUBJECT No. 129.

Primary education to be made compulsory in rural areas.

Mr. C. Narayanaswami Chetty, Chikballapur Taluk.

Mr. C. Narayanaswami Chetty said that in rural areas, people were not sending their children to school and their education was very much neglected, especially during agricultural operations. If these rules were brought into force, there would be considerable improvement.

Mr. Mir Mahomed Sab pointed out that there were children in the State between the age of 9 and 11 who never attended schools. The existing rules were nominal and were never enforced strictly.

The Inspector-General of Education remarked that the proposal was, of course, a good one, but funds were not available just at the present moment. If money were forthcoming, something could be done. It was the duty of the Municipality also to look to the interests of the children in their localities, and if they are willing to share the burden, Government would have no objection to do everything to advance education in their areas and to open as many schools as possible and to keep them efficient.

The Dewan replied that all these questions would be taken up one by one as funds become available.

SUBJECT No. 130.

Improvement of primary and secondary education.

Messrs. H. Narayanaiya, Chikballapur Taluk and M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore University.

Mr. H. Narayanaiya said that it was very necessary that primary education should be made compulsory, and that expenditure in other respects should be curtailed and somehow money should be found for educating the children of the State. There were many *hoblis* in which there were Government schools and the law pertaining to the compulsory education should be enforced in these schools. He said that it was also very desirable that practical training, such as gardening, etc., should be given in primary classes. He remarked that the present day inspection of schools was only a motor inspection which served no good purpose. Schools should be inspected in detail twice a year.

The apparatus in high school classes were very inadequate and as soon as the students entered the university course, they were not in a position to handle them. He emphasised the need for increasing the apparatus in science rooms in high schools.

He also requested that the programme of technical and other education detailed in the Education Memorandum should be brought into force as early as possible.

He was of opinion that the present pay of Rs. 50 on which high school teachers were started was very inadequate. Under the present system, no good teacher could be available for such a small sum. He would suggest that the minimum starting pay in high schools might be fixed at Rs. 100.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya was of opinion that it was quite possible to carry out the programme which the Government had laid down with the money now they had allotted. He condemned the large expenditure of money on buildings. He was also of opinion that by converting all scholarships into loans, a considerable amount of money could be released for education.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah said that the object of Government in making attempts to educate the children of the State being to spread knowledge among all classes of